SMOOT HAD CHURCH'S CONSENT

THE NON-MORMONS PROTESTED AGAINST HIS CANDIDACY.

But It Was Generally Understood That If the Republicans Carried the Legislature, Smoot Would Be Elected-The Ministerial Association of Utah Made

a Strong Protest Against Smoot

WASHINGTON, March 11 .- At the Smoot hearing this morning before the Senate committee on Privileges and Elections, Critchlow, formerly Assistant United States Attorney at Salt Lake City, resumed his statement of conditions that have prevailed in Utah as a result of the menerate of the Mormon Church in

The history of the so-called Evans Anti-Polygamy bill of 1901 was recited by Mr. Critchlow. This bill was not in fact intended to prevent polygamy, but to protect those persons living in polygamous cohabitation. It provided that prosecution for polygamous cohabitation should be begun only on complaint of one of the plural wives concerned. This aroused the intense indignation of the non-Mormon people, and the press was full of discussion of the bill. It passed, receiving the support of President Snow and Joseph F. Smith. Reed Smoot took a passive position, "leaving it o the good sense of the Legislature."

The vote on the bill in the Utah Senate was 11 to 11, and in the House, 25 to 17. Gov. Wells, a Mormon, vetoed the bill, and an attempt was made to pass it over his veto,

In his veto message, Gov. Wells declared that the law, if passed, would be the signal for a demand on Congress for stringent legislation against polygamy, and that it was not advisable to put the whole State under a ban for the acts of a few polygamists.

The next Legislature, in 1903, elected Reed Smoot United States Senator. He made his campaign early, and it was generally understood that if the Republicans captured the Legislature he would be elected. Immediately after the election of the Legislature, when it became apparent that Smoot would be chosen, there was a general protest among non-Mormons against the idea of an apostle going to the United States Senate. The lay members of the Mormon Church were supposed to be strongly opposed to Smoot on that account. The Ministerial Association in Utah made a strong protest, on the ground that Smoot was bound to the Church in stronger obligations than he would be to the people of the United States as a

Mr. Critchlow produced copies of Salt Lake newspapers containing open letters from the Ministerial Association to Mr. Smoot, charging him with being bound to the Mormon Church in such manner that he could not perform his duties as a United States Senator. To these Smoot made no reply.

Mr. Critchlow named a number of organ-

Mr. Critchiow hamed a number of organizations which are interested in unseating Smoot. These are the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Interdenominational Council of Women, and various religious organizations.

tional Council of Women, and various religious organizations.

By Mr. Beveridge—You do not understand that Mr. Smoot is himself a polygamist?

A. I do not know personally.

Q. Is it of general repute that he is a polygamist? A. It is not.

By Mr. Burrows—Was it generally understood out there that Mr. Smoot had the consent of the church authorities to run for United States Senator? A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Beveridge—How did you happen to get up the protest against Smoot? A. I was asked by my friend, Dr. Paden, the first signer, to get it first in the Roberts case. When this case came up I took it up as a matter of general citizenship and drew up the protest. At first it was to be signed by members of the Ministerial Association. I suggested that others be asked to signioutside of the association, and this was done. The protest was of importance as being the first remonstrance of citizens there against the conditions there.

By Mr. Burrows—Are the nineteen protestants all of one political party? A. They are not. Thirteen are Republicans and the others belong to other parties.

By Mr. Overman—Are the Episcopalians and Catholics satisfied with conditions out there? A. No. sir.

Mr. Critchlow was cross-examined by Mr. Critchlow was cross-exami

Mr. Critchlow was cross-examined by Mr. Van Cott of Salt Lake, one of Smoot's

Q. Who first suggested this protest? A.

Or. Paden.
O. Before that the Ministerial Association had considered it and had appointed a com-Q. Before that the Ministerial Association had considered it and had appointed a committee? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is it the general opinion that Reed Smoot is a polygamist? A. It is not.

Q. Is it the general opinion that a person cannot become an Apostle without being a polygamist? A. It is quite a general opinion that a man must have been sealed to some one before he can sit in the quorum. It depends upon the man at the head of the Church at the time. With Joseph L. Smith at the head many persons in Utah believe that he would require an Apostle to believe in his religion and its practices.

Q. How do you reconcile this belief with the record of John R. Winder, whom you concede to be a monogamist? A. I understood Mr. Winder's wife was strongly opposed to his taking another wife, and that for this

Mr. Critchlow testified that President Hatch of Wasatch county and President lough of Summit county were reputed to be prevented from taking plural wives because of the influence and opposition of ecause of the influence and opposition of heir wives, who were women of exceptionally strong belief and character. These men, it was reported, were urged by the Church to become polygamists, but they deferred to their wives. There were a number of

his taking another wife, and that for this

such cases.

Q. Did you go on the stump for Frank J. Cannon, a Mormon and Republican, for United States Senator? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you remember a little document railed "Nuggets of Truth" gotten out for the purpose of inducing Mormons to vote the Republican ticket? A. Yes, sir.

Q. This "Nuggets of Truth" bore on its face a picture of Joseph F. Smith and other Mormon leaders, stating that they were ardent protectionists and Republicans? A. I think so. I condemned this document. It was repugnant to me. It was gotten out, according to report, by Charles Crane and Ben Rich, the first a Republican and chairman of the county committee. The Republicans denounced this kind of campaign. gan of the county committee. The Re worked for Frank J. Cannon, who was never

worked for Frank J. Cannon, who was never a polygamist.
Q. Did you vote for John Henry Smith to be a member of the constitutional convention. A. Yes, sir.
Q. He is a polygamist? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you consider that you were encouraging polygamy when you voted for hlm? A. No, sir.
Q. Did you vote for Morris, another polygamist? A. If he was a Democrat I did not.
[Laughter.]

Mist? A. If he was a Republican, you would Q. But if he was a Republican, you would have voted for him if he had had a dozen wives? [Laughter.] A. I might have done so then, but not now.

Mr. Critchlow testified that he went out in the stump with Polygamist John Henry Smith and others who were known to be living in polygamistic cohabitation.

Q. If John Henry Smith had visited your house with one of his wives and introduced her as his wife and the circumstances were appropriate, would you have hesitated to invite them to stay over night? A. I should not have hesitated if I had known simply that the lady was Mrs. Smith. If I knew she was a plural wife, I should not invite them to stay. But John Henry Smith is not like any other ordinary polygamist. I therefore cannot give a satisfactory answer to your question.

Mr. Burrows—This exemplifies what is often stated, that politics makes strange bedfellows [Laughter].

The committee adjourned westil to

The committee adjourned until to-

NEW MORMON CHURCH TO OPEN. "Mormonism Exposed" the Subject of the Sermon Next Sunday.

new Mormon church will be formally dedicated in Brooklyn next Sunday. The Rev. Frank M. Sheehy, of Boston, will deliver the address. His subject will be

"Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints," is not in any way affili-ated or connected with what is known as the Utah Mormon Church, but is op-posed in many respects to its doctrines, especially deploring polygamy. It is at Hopkinson avenue and Eastern Parkway.

WORK ON THE CANAL. Walker Says It Should Begin

Within Three Months. WASHINGTON, March 11 .- In the opinion of Rear Admiral Walker, president of the Isthmian Canal Commission, work on the Panama waterway should be commenced within two or three months He made this statement to-day before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, which has begun hearings upon the several bills for the government of the canal zone. Within three months at most, Admiral Walker thought, the question of title should be finally cleared and the transfer from the canal company made to | was behind closed doors a debate occurred the United States.

There would be, he said, no reason for be discussed publicly or in executive sesdelay in beginning the actual work of digging after that time. The French company now has approximately 800 laborers at the Culebra cut, and in his opinion the United States should start in with the work of construction at that point. When the work was well under way, between 30,000 and 40,-000 laborers would be required.

The best class of laborers to engage would be the blacks from Jamaica, as they vere acclimated and could endure the hardships better than any others. There were not enough of them, however, to push the work with the rapidity with which the United States intended to hurry it on, and some colored labor must be obtained from the Southern States.

It would be necessary, he said, to import coolie labor from China and Japan. These,

with other persons who would come in, he estimated, would increase the population of the canal strip by 60,000 or 70,000.

Admiral Walker favored the Lovering bill more than any other measure which has been introduced for the government of the zone. This measure placed the control in the hands of the Canal Commission.

BROOKLYN BREAKWATER. scheme to Provide Long Steamship Piers

and Low Dockage Rates. WASHINGTON, March 11.—Representatives Bassett, Fitzgerald, Dunwell and Alexander, and J.S. Seeger and Irving T. Bush, all of New York, were before the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors today and presented the Brooklyn breakwater project to construct a breakwater along Bay Ridge. They contended that the refusal of the War Department to allow the extension of the pierheads along North River made it impossible for long piers to be built around Manhattan.

They pointed out that the great need of New York harbor was accommodation for long steamships and low dockage rates. The current of the East River prevented that ccommodation there, and the North River front was largely preempted now, while Staten Island was not easily available on account of the bluffs, and consequently there was only one available location left to-day for long piers, namely, the Brook-lyn waterfront between Thirtieth and Sixty-

fifth streets.
Mr. Bassett said that the Government Mr. Bassett said that the Government is now spending great sums to deepen the channel in front of this shore, and some of the largest piers in the world are being built there, but the main drawback, he declared, are the waves made by the northwest wind, which have a sweep of five miles across the bay, making the work of transshipping difficult and dangerous. He urged that the Government erect a breakwater one-third of a mile opposite these piers, where there was now a shoal. This shoal was now an impediment to navigation and a breakwater would not be in the way and a breakwater would not be in the way of ships; on the contrary, it would in scouring out the present channel.

The delegation submitted a large number of letters from shippers and other business men indorsing the project.

WOOLLEY CASE IN THE SENATE. Mr. Carmack Choked Off by a Motion by

Mr. Hoar to Go Into Executive Session. WASHINGTON, March 11.-The resolution offered by Mr. Carmack (Dem., Tenn.) calling on the Treasury Department for information regarding H. Smith Woolley. who has been nominated Assaver of the Mint at Boise City, Idaho, was laid before the Senate to-day.

Before Mr. Carmack had opened his mouth to speak, Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) arose and said that the matter pertaine o executive business and suggested that an executive session be held.

Mr. Carmack said he desired to be heard

on that point. understand that if such a motion be

made and seconded, it is not debatable," replied Mr. Hoar.

"Then I second the motion," interposed Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.).

"The doors will be closed," said President Frye.
The galleries were forthwith emptied and

TYPOS PROTEST IN VAIN. Public Printer to Introduce Machines in Government Printing Office.

WASHINGTON, March 11.-Public Printer Palmer told the House Committee on Appropriations to-day that he needed no new legislation to introduce typesetting machines in the Government Printing Office, and he intimated that he intended to do so, now that the time is ripe for such action and the condition of the office is such that he can do it without detriment to the service. He said that the office has gone on introducing new and labor saving machinery from time to time without special authorization of Congress, with the money ordinarily appropriated, and that he could introduce the typesetting

machines in the same way.

The committee has decided that at least a limited number of machines shall go into the office this year, and the committee of the Typographical Union, which wanted to protest against such action, will not be

TO REPORT EIGHT-HOUR BILL House Labor Committee Decides to Close

Hearings on March 26. WASHINGTON, March 11.-The House Committee on Labor, which has had the eighthour labor bill under consideration for several weeks, to-day decided to conclude ts hearings on March 26. March 17, 22 and 24 were set apart to hear those who oppose the bill, and March 23 and 25 for those who advocate its passage. On March 28 the attorneys representing both sides will be heard on the legal phases of the

It is well understood that the committee will report in favor of the measure. Whether, in view of the early adjournment, it can be got before the House is a question which is to be decided hereafter. For the political effect which it will produce it is believed that the House managers will allow the bill to ness that body and remain in the bill to pass that body and remain in the Senate unacted upon until next session.

Army and Navy Orders.

Washington, March 11.—These army orders were ssued to-day: issued to-day:

Major William L. Marshall, Corps of Engineers, detailed as member of examining board at the Army Building, New York city.

Capt. Ormond M. Lissak, Ordnance, from Frankford Arsenal to the West Point Military Academy.

Second Lieut. William S. Browning, Artillery, to the Military Academy.

Capts. John M. Jenkins, Fifth Cavairy, and Johnson Hagood, Artillery Corps, from the Military Academy and John their regiments.

These navy orders were issued: Lieut. D. M. Wood, from the Supply to the Newark. Passed Assistant Surgeon D. H. Morgan, placed in the retired list.

GEN. WOOD'S CASE UP AGAIN.

SENATE SPENDS ALMOST ALL DAY IN DISCUSSING IT.

Mr. Scott Submits a Printed Review of the Testimony-Mr. Teller Refers to Gen. Wood's "Disgraceful Career," and Mr. Blackburn Makes a Teiling Speech.

WASHINGTON, March 11.-The Senate was engaged almost all day in considera-tion of the case of Gen. Wood in executive session. An early executive session was forced by Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) on account of a threatened speech by Mr. Carmack (Dem., Tenn.) on his resolution calling for information concerning J Smith Woolley, whose nomination is pending for confirmation as Assayer of the Mint in Boise City, Idaho. As soon as the Senate

sion, and the Senate, by the roll call, susstained a motion to keep the matter secret. Mr. Scott (Rep., W. Va.), submitted a printed review of the evidence in the Wood case, which was read. It was published early in January. Mr. Scott also made a short speech, in which he declared that the opposition to the confirmation of Gen. Wood was a legacy from Senator Hanna and that he proposed to fight Wood to the bitter end. In the course of his remarks

he told of this incident: When Leonard Wood had been nominated to be a Captain by President McKinley. Senator Scott was opposed to confirming

Senator Scott was opposed to confirming him. Mr. McKinley heard of this opposition and sent for Scott.

"I went to the White House," said Mr. Scott, "and the President said: 'Scott, you are not opposed to Wood, are you? I replied that I was. 'Oh, I wish you would not oppose his confirmation,' remarked Mr. McKinley. 'He's a good man and deserves the place. Why, he saved Ida's life,' referring to Mrs. McKinley."

Mr. Scott insinuated that this was the real reason for Gen. Wood's advancement. There was some private criticism in the Senate of Mr. Scott for telling this story.

Mr. Teller (Dem., Col.) pointed out that the testimony in the Wood hearings showed conclusively that he was continually scheming and manceuvring to undermine others for his own advancement. Mr. Teller cold. Mr. Teller was didn't have weeten for his own advancement. Mr. Teller said he didn't know whether the story was true or false, but it had been repeated without denial that Wood had sent a telegram to the War Department about Gen.
Lawton, who was then in Cuba, in plain
words accusing him of drunkenness. If
this were true, added Mr. Teller, it was
only part of the disgraceful career of Leonard Wood.
This brought out a statement from Mr.

only part of the disgraceful career of Leonard Wood.

This brought out a statement from Mr. Alger (Rep., Mich.), who admitted that while he was Secretary of War he had received a cablegram from some unknown source in Cuba saying that Gen. Lawton had been guilty of intoxication. Mr. Alger said he never knew who sent the cablegram. Gen. Lawton came to Washington, and while here was guilty of a slight indiscretion, for which he was reproved by Mr. Alger.

"Gen. Lawton came to me and told me that he would write out his resignation as an officer of the army and hand it to Gen. Corbin, to become effective the moment he again broke his resolution," said Mr. Alger. "His manly and sincere action and his great capacity as a soldier induced me to condone his offence, and I ordered him to the Phillippines, where he performed gallant service at the head of his command."

Mr. Blackburn (Dem., Ky.) at once effectively replied to Gen. Alger by saying that Gen. Lawton's offence must have been very small in the eyes of the Department if it had sent him 6,000 miles away to assume command of a division of soldiers. Mr. Blackburn entered into an elaborate speech, which was said by many Senators, Republicans and Democrats, to be an almost unanswerable arraignment of Gen. Wood's insubordination, and made such telling points that Mr. Foraker (Rep., Ohio) announced that he would make a reply to it.

The Senate without taking further action adjourned until to-morrow.

NAVAL TROPHY IS READY. Prize for Best Target Practice Will Be

Sent to Washington To-day. WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 11.-A trophy which will be competed for each year by the vessels of Uncle Sam's navy will be shipped to Washington to-morrow. It is in raised gold and shows two battleships in action. In one corner is the inscription Trophy for excellence in naval gunnery. presented by direction of the President of presented by direction of the Fresident of the United States to the vessel making the highest score in her class at the annual target practice."

The trophy was made by Burr C. Miller, an architect of this city, whose design won the competition. It is a foot high and about two feet long.

WORRY, RUM AND GAS Killed Bellmeth, Who Feared He Might

Be Caught in Another Darlington. Henry Bellmeth, 37 years old, a structural iron worker, killed himself at his home, 430 East Eighty-seventh street yesterday afternoon by inhaling gas. His wife said that up to the time the Darlington Hotel collapsed he had been employed on a big lapsed he had been employed on a big building that is going up on West Tenth street. When he learned of the number of men who had been killed in West Forty-sixth street, she said, he began to drink heavily and seemed to think that some building he was working on would fall. That was the only reason she could give for her husband's suicide.

RECLUSE KILLED BY GAS. Police Say La Chapelle, Who Had a Competence, Was a Suicide.

Basil E. La Chapelle, 52 years old, who lived and did his own cooking in a furnished room at 305 East Sixty-seventh street, was gas. The police say he committed suicide and had been dead two days.

In his room were found bank books showing that he had \$13,216.30 in six different banks. Although he kept to himself

banks. Although he kept to himself a good deal, he told his neighbors that his income was \$2.50 a day, on which he lived. He was formerly in the saloon business, from which he retired three years ago, when his mother and father died. He is said to have had relatives in this city.

Bryan Wins a Point in Will Case. NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 11.-Judge Edwin F. Gager, in the Superior Court this afternoon, decided that the sealed this afternoon, decided that the sealed letter in the Bennett will case, by the provisions of which William J. Bryan may get \$50,000 of the Bennett estate, can be litigated in the Superior Court. The question came before Judge Gager on Bryan's appeal from the decision of the Probate Court, which ruled that the sealed letter was not a part of the Bennett will Court, which ruled that the sealed letter was not a part of the Bennett will.

Man Who Killed Rafford Insane RIVERHEAD, L. I., March 11 .- Drs. J. H. Benjamin and H. H. Young, and Lawyer Benjamin and H. H. Young, and Lawyer George F. Stackpole, the commission appointed yesterday to inquire into the sanity of A. Tuthill Reeve, of Aquebogue, who shot and killed Deputy Sheriff Rafford on Dec. 18 last, reported to-day that they had found Reeve to be insane. After hearing the report Justice Garretson directed that the prisoner be committed to the asylum for the insane at Matteawan.

Mrs. Roosevelt Goes to Groton, Mass. WASHINGTON, March 11 .- Mrs. Roose velt left Washington to-day for Groton. Mass., to visit her sons, Theodore, Jr., and Kermit, who are in school. She will return next Tuesday morning, accompanied by the boys, who will spend the Easter recess at the White House.

SIRE'S ARREST A MISTAKE. He Passed a Worthless Check in Good

Faith, Thinking That It Was Good. Clarence D. Sire, 19 years old, of 22 West Fifty-ninth street, was arrested by Detective Sergeant Clark yesterday and charged with having defrauded the Van Norden Trust Company of \$980. Magistrate Barlow in the Tombs police court held the young man under \$1,000 bonds for examination on March 17. The bail was furnished by William F. Donnelly of 99 Nassau street.

A representative of the Van Norden Frust Company said last night that a mistake had probably been made by the police in arresting young Sire and that steps would be taken to have the proceedings gainst him dismissed.

Young Sire, it was said, received a check for \$980 from a man who had \$1,000 deposited with William Clark & Sons, and nad it cashed by the trust company, but when the check was sent to Clark & Sons as to whether the Woolley matter should t was found that the man had a few moments before drawn out all his money Friends of young Sire profess to believe hat he was innocent of any intent to defraud the trust company, and have expressed their willingness to pay back the money. The officers of the trust company are willing to accept this arrangement and believe that the young man is

The man from whom Sire got the check for \$980 was a negro, who was once a servant of Sire's father, Benjamin Sire, a real estate man. This man has disappeared. The police are looking for him.

CROKER'S NIECE DIVORCED. She and Her Husband Amicable After Decree Is Granted.

GREAT NECK, L. I., March 11.-The suit for absolute divorce brought by Terry G. Morgan, of Port Washington against his wife, Daisy came up before Supreme Court Justice Gaynor to-day and the result was that a decree was granted to the plain-

The defendant is a niece of Richard Croker, her mother, Mrs. Samuel E. Warren, having been a favorite sister of the former Tammany chieftain. She and her mother have visited Mr. Croker at Wantage. Both Mrs. Warren and her husband are dead. Mrs. Morgan is now in the chorus of "The Yankee Consul" company, at the Broadway Theatre, New York. Mr. Morgan is an accomplished musician

and he first met his wife when he was engaged to give her lessons on the violin at her parents' home in Great Neck. As a result of their frequent meetings the young couple became engaged and were married on June 6, 1893. They lived happily for two years. Mr. Morgan said his wife left him on five occasions after that. He blames a young violinist named Dunne

When the case first came before Judge Gaynor about a year ago Mr. Morgan tried to introduce evidence showing that his wife had been guilty of various indiscretions while a member of the theatrical colony at Elmhurst, L. I. The youthful appearance of the principal witness for the plaintiff at that time was commented upon by the Judge, who refused to admit his evi-

the Judge, who refused to admit his evidence.

To-day both the plaintiff and the defendant were in court. The latter did not put in any defence. Counsel produced evidence of such a positive nature to prove the charges that the defendant was not called upon to testify.

Judge Gaynor promptly granted the decree.

The plaintiff and defendant did not seem to have any hard feelings toward each other and they parted in a friendly manner after the brief proceedings in the court

room.

Mrs. Morgan made her début on the stage in the character of Molly, a seminary girl, in a Brooklyn theatre. She then assumed the stage name of Daisy Welstead, but she is now known on the stage as Dafsy Croker. The couple have one child, a boy, about 9 years old, who is in the cus-tody of his father. Mr. Morgan is a clerk in the financial department of the New York city government.

SAVES ASSESSMENT ON \$500,000. Nonagenarian Henry Dexter Stands

Line to Swear Off Half His Tax. Henry Dexter, who is 92 years old, the father of the man who was shot from ambush in the Adirondacks several months ago, called at the Tax Department yesterday to apply for a revision of the assessment placed on his personal estate. He had been assessed on \$1,000,000. The tax commissioners cut the assessment down t \$500,000 after being informed by Mr. Dexter that most of his personal property was in the form of securities which were not tax-

able by the city.

Despite his age Mr. Dexter is hale and bespite his age Mr. Dexter is hale and hearty and looks no older than men a score of years his junior. He insisted on taking his turn in the line of men waiting to swear off, although he was invited to step into off, atmough he was invited to step into the office of one of the commissioners at once in order to relieve him of the fatigue of waiting his turn. He was, however, finally persuaded to leave the line and his application was passed upon immediately by the commissioners.

THIS WAS BLIZZARD DAY, But We Won't Have a Repetition of the

Scenes of Sixteen Years Ago. Last night was the anniversary of the beginning of the big blizzard of 1888, and when early in the evening a slight snow fall set in many folks were reminded of the fact.

According to the Weather Bureau, though this snowfall will not assume the proportions of a blizzard. Just enough snow had fallen at midnight to give the streets a white coating and this held its color well owing to the covering of sleet on the paving

This storm has been moving eastward for several days and was pretty well spent when it reached here. Late last night the wind shifted to the north and it was clear. The weather man says that to-day and Sunday will be partly cloudy with fresh north winds.

The Weather.

The storm centre moved slightly to the south east yesterday and was over southern Pennsylvania and Maryland, passing off the coast. It had diminished in force, but the winds ranged from brisk to high all along the coast, where there was more or less fog. Rain was falling in the Mid-die Atlantie and New England States and rain and snow in the Ohio Valley and Lake regions. West of the Mississippi the weather was generally

of Oregon. Fair weather prevailed over the Callfornia coast. The temperature was higher in the Atlantic States and from 10 to 20 degrees lower in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska and the central Mississippi States. In this city the day was rainy; brisk to high north easterly winds; average humidity, 83 per cent.; barometer, corrected to read to sea leve, at 8 A. M., 29.78; 3 P. M., 29.54.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexe

as payment for his appointment.

The hearing will be continued at 11 o'clock WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW For eastern New York, cloudy to-day and to-mor r eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, fair and colder to-day; fair to-mo row: fresh north winds. For the District of Columbia, partly cloudy and

For New England, fair and continued cold to-day:

fair to-morrow; fresh northwest winds.

Norfolk Navy Yard on a sea test yesterday. broke her previous great record by making more than 30 knots an hour. Those on board during the test suffered much, owing to the smallness of the boat and the rapid revolution of her triple propellers.

UNITED CICAR STORES

Special Feature this Week

Palma de Cuba Londres Grande Size,

6c. each, \$6.00 per 100

It would appear hardly necessary for us to say to the experienced smoker of high grade, clear Havanas, that in the Londres Grande size, a cigar of the character of the PALMA DE CUBA costs the jobber from \$10 to \$15 per thousand more than our price to you. You can easily figure out the saving to you when we cut out the retailers profit on top of the profit which the jobber

Price and Quality Never Change.

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SAYS DIETRICH SOLD OFFICE.

SENATE COMMITTEE HEARS AN OUSTED POSTMASTER.

Declares That the Nebraska Senator Wanted \$2,500 for the Place-Flat Denial From Man He Quotes-Election Said to Have Cost Dietrich \$14,000.

WASHINGTON, March 11.-The hearing in he case of Senator Charles H. Dietrich of Nebraska, who was indicted in that State some time ago, began this morning before a special committee consisting of Senators Hoar, Platt of Connecticut, Pettus, Spooner and Cockrell. The investigation was requested by Senator Dietrich after he was acquitted by the Federal Court in Nebraska.

The first witness called was Leopold J Hahn, former postmaster at Hastings, who was succeeded by Jacob Fisher. It was Fisher to whom Senator Dietrich was charged with having sold the post office appointment for \$2,500.

Mr. Hahn testified to a conversation wish Fisher on April 23, 1901, in which Fisher said Senator Dietrich wanted \$2,500 for the post office appointment. Fisher thought this exorbitant and said so, as the office paid only \$2,500 a year. Hahn also said that Fisher told him of a statement by Senator Dietrich that one Adam Breede would pay \$2,800 for the four years' tenure of office at the rate of \$700 a year. Hahn testified that he knew Dietrich was "after his scalp, and that he had no show. Hahn also said that he was questioned as to what he had paid Senator Thurston for his appointment,

and replied, "Not a cent." Editor J. S. Williams of the Hastings News told the committee of conversations with Hahn regarding Breede's offer of \$1,000 for the post office, and with Fisher on the same subject. He had told Fisher that if he wanted the office he would have to raise Breede's bid, as, knowing Dietrich, he (Williams) was satisfied Fisher could not obtain it on the basis of friendship. After Fisher was appointed postmaster witness asked him how he came out on the Breede deal. Fisher replied that he had to raise Breede's bid. Subsequently he had canvassed among the Republicans for subscriptions toward making his paper: daily instead of a weekly, and Fisher agreed to give \$10. Williams thought this too small and Fisher told him that he had been assessed \$200 toward campaign expenses, and, when he was unable to pay that, Dietrich done had it for him, and had taken a receipt for the money, Dietrich saying he might repay it when he was able.

ne might repay it when he was able.
In connection with this assessment Williams told of a talk with Fisher two days after the election of Dietrich by the Nebraska Legislature, in which Fisher detailed what occurred at a meeting the day before in Dietrich's room in Lincoln, when Dietrich, Fisher, Mr. Mines and Mr. Thompson, now Minister to Brazil, were present. Mines asked Dietrich, according to Fisher, how much the election had cost him, and Dietrich replied \$14,000, which amount was expended by Thompson. Fisher deplored this great expense, but Dietrich replied that it would be apportioned among his appointers. Thompson added: "There

his appointees. Thompson added: "There are always side deals in the Senate in which a man can make more than his salary."

In reply to Senator Platt witness said he continued to support Fisher after he knew of the apportionment of campaign expenses among appointees, because the expenses among appointees, because the practice was so general in Nebraska that it was hardly considered dishonoughle.

To Senator Hoar witness said he had supported Dietrich, notwithstanding what Mr. Hoar termed "corrupt practicess" until Mr. Hoar termed "corrupt practices," unti-he was convinced Dietrich was not only getting back his campaign expenses, but was in addition making money out of hi

office.

Fisher denied all the allegations. He said he had never paid any money to Dietrich for his appointment. He had aided Dietrich in his election as Governor of Nebraska and Dietrich was grateful in consequence.

Fisher contradicted the testimony of Hahn on all points. He said he had never had any such conversation with Hahn as the latter testified to, and that he had a very saided the had a very saided. that he had never asked Hahn what he paid Senator Thurston for the post-mastership. He also denied emphatically that he had had any talk with anyone about giving a note for \$2,500 to Senator Dietrich

The Bailey Exceeds 30 Knots.

NORFOLK, Va., March 11 .- The United States torpedo boat Bailey, out from the



ONLY SINGLE GIRLS FOR HIM. Rassusem Won't Marry a Married Woman, Even if She Does Keep a Restaurant.

Frederick Rassusem, who lives at 234 ville police court yesterday, charged with assaulting Mrs. Madeline Langlotz, who keeps a restaurant at 729 Third avenue. "I didn't assault this woman, but she's

mad because I will not marry her, and she is married already," the man said. "Just look at those love letters she has been writing to my client. She's dead stuck on this man and pesters the life out of him with her love letters," said Lawyer Nugent as he handed a bundle of letters to

Magistrate Crane. "They're very affectionate, no doubt, but what about the money she says she gave him to get a divorce for her?" responded the Magistrate after reading one

of the epistles. "I didn't get any of her money, Judge." said the prisoner. "She's infatuated with me and wants me to marry her, but she's got a husband already and I don't propose to marry her, and I told her so. Why should I? I'm a good looking young fellow and can get plenty of single women to marry if I want them, without taking a woman that's already married."

"He made love to me in my restauran and said he would marry me as soon as I got a divorce from the man'I married two years ago," said the woman. "I gave him money to pay a lawyer to get the divorce and he continued for some time to eat in my restaurant without paying for what he ate. Why, Judge, that man has an awful appetite and always ordered the very best in the place and never paid a cent for it. He said what was the use of taking it out of one pocket and putting it in another, as he was going to marry me and the two of us would run the restaurant."

"It's just infatuation for me that makes "It's just infatuation for me that makes her talk so," said the man when he got a chance to talk.. "She sent word to me last night that she wanted to see me, but I would not go. Then some one said I was wanted at the telephone, and when I went out I met Madeline. She wanted me to marry her and I said I wouldn't. She screamed, and when the policeman came up she accused me of assaulting her. Then she fainted to make it look worse, and I was locked up."

The Magistrate said he did not think there was any assault. He told the pair to settle the matrimonial question out of court, and discharged the man.

LEMAIRE ET **PARIS**



It is quality that has made the name Lemaire famous. See that this name, spelled L-E-M-A-I-R-E (as above), is on the end and around the eye piece of every Opera and Field Glass you buy; otherwise you

will buy worthless imitations. For sale by all responsible dealer MARK DUNN HANGED.

Missouri Murderer Who Broke Jali on Monday Put to Death. ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 11 .- Mark Dunn nged here this morning. had examined him and reported that his condition was such that there was no reason why the execution should not proceed Dunn made a statement on the scaffold, charging that his conviction was the result of a conspiracy and that Fenton was shot

by a man named Cy Fisher. The murder for which Dunn paid the penaity on the scaffold was that of Alfred Fenton, a wealthy young farmer at Rushville, Mo., in July, 1902. Early last Monday morning Dunn escaped from jail by overowering his guard. He hid in the woods for two days and nights and finally went to the home of his brother-in-law in Andrew

county, where he was captured. MUST SUE M'KANES AGAIN. Judgment in Mrs. Ditmas's Favor Set

Aside by the Court. The Appellate Division ordered vesterday on technical grounds a new trial of the suit brought by Abigail V. Ditmas, as administratrix of Henry C. Ditmas, against James McKane, Fanny McKane and the other heirs of John V. McKane, once Czar of Coney Island, to set aside conveyances of McKane's property. The suit is part of the litigation between the Ditmases and the McKanes over a promissory note for \$25,000 given by McKane as security for a loan. Judgment in favor of Mrs. Ditmas is set

aside.

At Pan-American Exposition

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